

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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PROPRIETORS.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
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A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT
OF THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1854, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d March, 1853.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock

is \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up is 60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, and located in the city of St. Louis (part in the safe of the Company), \$ 50,827 42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed 42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubled personal security, eight per cent. interest 6,229 66

Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call by Board of Directors on 60 days notice 40,000 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest 110,001 98

Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest 21,151 12

Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid 9,655 64

Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest 580 74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c. 949 45

Revenue stamps 45 95

Total \$ 281,471 96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors none.

2d. Losses adjusted and not due none.

3d. " " due none.

4th. Losses unadjusted none.

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, policy \$3,000, premium \$100 7,000

6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: 630 policies in force insuring in the aggregate 2,152,800 00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful encounter. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with *dolorum tremens*. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } 2d.

Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, *President*.

WM. T. SELBY, *Secretary*.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE, *Notary Public*.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } 2d.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the journal of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this

[L. S.] 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDI, *Recorder*.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,

FRANKFORT; May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal; the

[L. S.] 2d day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, *Assessor Auditor*.

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT; May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, *Assessor Auditor*.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-
ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., June 8, 1864.—229.

MISCELLANY.

There is no Death.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jewelled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow flower,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves driftlessly fly
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait through wily hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread,
He bears our best loved ones away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate—
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice whose joyous tones
Made glad this scene of sin and strife,
Sings now in everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or hearts the pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light
To dwell in Paradise.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless Universe
Is life—there are no dead.

TRUE POLITENESS.

"Why, Grace Sommers, what are you doing?" muttered Annie Sommers, with a frown, as her sister made room beside her for a poor and shabbily dressed woman, who had that moment entered the city passenger car in which they were riding.

"You are not sure but that you admit a pick-pocket alongside of you, or some other improper character."

"I'll take all the risk of that, dear sister," answered Grace, in a low tone, so as not to be overheard by her poor neighbor. "The only crime, I trust, in this case, is poverty."

"Nor should I wonder at it, Annie," grumbled Annie, still persistent.

"But here we are at Chesnut street. Tell the conductor to stop."

As the car stopped to allow the ladies to get out, gentlemen who had been seated near arose to assist them. He was a fine, bold looking personage, and as he gallantly handed them to the sidewalk, he slightly raised his hat—a politeness duly acknowledged by the ladies.

"My!" exclaimed Miss Annie, somewhat energetically, as she smoothed down her ruffled dress, and spread out her collapsed crinoline. "I do hate those city railway cars. They are the greatest nuisances imaginable. But I do wonder who that splendid looking gentleman was, Grace, who assisted us to alight? Did you ever see such magnificent whiskers, and such clear noble looking eyes? I hope he didn't hear me scolding about that old woman, for he sat right next to me."

"I trust, rather, that the poor old woman in question did not hear you," replied Grace, rebuking, "for if she did, she must have felt very badly."

"Felt! Bother! such characters don't have any feelings," answered Annie tartly. "But here comes that horrid, stuck-up Mrs. Broadacres. Now do be politeto her, Grace, for you know how apt you are to forget those little social things, which yet help one so wonderfully in this world. Besides, in this case, we must really try to please, for Mrs. Broadacres gives the most delightful parties in town."

"My dear Mrs. Broadacres," continued Annie, as an old dowager in velvets and fur came toddling toward them, "how glad I am to see you. How have you been?" but there is no necessity for asking such a question, for you are looking positively charming, and after an interchange of compliments and embraces between Miss Annie and the revolving pile of furs and velvet, the sisters passed on.

As soon as they had got out of hearing distance, Annie Sommers turned angrily upon her sister who had taken no part in these fulsome caresses and flattering words, with:

"I declare, Grace, you are the most pro-voking girl I've ever seen. Nothing would do a few moments ago, but you must make room for a miserable old woman to sit down beside you, and now you allow old Mrs. Broadacres, who keeps her own carriage and moves in the first circles, to pass by with scarcely a civil word!"

"Such people need 'civil words,' as you call them, less than the poor do, Annie," answered Grace, mildly. "Besides, I think one can be polite without sacrificing one's own dignity or truth either."

"Truth—dignity! Fiddlesticks! It is true, however that old Mrs. Broadacres with her dyed hair, false ruffles and doubtful complexion, looks anything but charming," laughed Annie, the pique giving way to her sense of the ludicrous. "Nevertheless, what is one to say? Is one to tell her that she looks like a perfect scowrancer? I should think not! But just look at that love of a pink silk, all spangled with silver—wouldn't that make an exquisite party dress trimmed with white point and looped up with lilles of the valley? So hush all those homilies in which I know you are about to indulge, and let us go in and price it, for it is not too high price I shall get it for Fanny Anne's party which comes off next week!"

The somewhat giddy girl entered the white marble doorway of the store, in whose window was displayed the beautiful silk in question—dragging her younger, but more sedate sister, with her.

The evening of the party came, and Rose, fatigued.

Mrs. Sommers maid servant, had descended from the young ladies' dressing-room in somewhat of a temper. She had been called upon to assist Annie Sommers in completing her toilet, for Grace needed no assistance, preferring to wait upon herself; and was now giving her experience, in confidence to the cook, who had stopped wiping her dishes to listen.

"Faith, there's no getting along with Miss Annie at all, at all," said Rose. "She's as snappish as an old maid; and faith I shouldn't wonder if it's an old maid she'll turn out, either. It's nothing but 'here' and 'there,' 'Quick, do this—do that,' and never a civil word out of her. Now, there's Miss Grace, may the Heavens preserve her! I'd go to the end of the world for her, for she never asks me to do anything, but she says, if you please, Rose, just as polite as though I was make to my lot perfect."

"Very good," retorted his friend, "but where will you find one more likely to render you happy than Annie Sommers? Is she not beautiful, intelligent and graceful? She may be all of these, indeed; is yet she has not the qualifications that I am looking for. Annie Sommers, among other things, is not polite."

"Not polite? Annie Sommers not polite? Excuse me, Carl, but that is absurd! Why, she is full of compliment, and, in fact overladen with forms."

"Yes with forms and compliment!—what I call 'out door politeness.' To persons whom she meets in society she shows much of what the world terms good manners. But the veritable, true politeness, arises from the kindliness of heart, and is exercised as much towards the poor and needy as towards the rich and powerful. It is as much in vogue at home, in the domestic circle, as amid the court of a sovereign. It is a jewel that becomes any dress, that may be worn with a morning wrapper as well as with silks and satins."

"True," ejaculated his friend, in amazement. "But how is it you know Annie Sommers so well already?"

"I will tell you," replied Carl Seymour, and he related the incident of the car.

"At first," he said, "I was attracted by the extreme beauty of the elder, but upon seeing that all my sympathies were enlisted in favor of her more polite sister. Yes, Craig, from that moment I vowed that if I could gain Grace Sommers heart, I would make her my bride, for from that moment I loved her."

And Carl Seymour did gain little Grace's heart, for each interview disclosed new and binding traits between them, while every one who knew the sisters intimately, confessed that what Grace Sommers wanted in beauty, she more than made up in manners, for she possessed that jewel suited for any dress, and more precious than money or beauty—true politeness.

Something had gone wrong with Annie's dress; a spray of the sweet lilies of the valley was disarranged, or something else; and poor Rose had no sooner made her appearance than the torrent of her wrath was let loose.

"Stupid! Awkward!" and many other unkind and consequently impolite epithets, were showered upon the helpless maid's head, until at last she was sent down stairs sobbing bitterly, at the cruel words of her young mistress.

"Nothing would persuade me," exclaimed Annie, as she disappeared out the door, "but that girl tries to annoy me on purpose."

"Nor should I wonder at it, Annie," answered Mrs. Sommers, who had witnessed the whole scene, "for you do nothing to charm her politely, as a lady should do, but order her about as though she were without feeling. You should be more polite to servants."

"Polite to servants, indeed!" echoed Annie, "is enough to be polite to one's equals."

"No, my dear," remonstrated her mother, "there is even less reason in being polite to one's equals, for one who is on the same standing as ourselves may resent impolite-ness, whereas a servant has to bear with it."

"Yes," interposed Mr. Sommers, who had that moment entered the room, and who had overheard the conversation. "It is as cowardly for a person to speak impolitely to a servant, as it is for a large man to take advantage of a small one."

"Oh, father!" cried Annie, pained at her father's words, "not cowardly!"

"I contend it," replied Mr. Sommers, with some severity. "Take yourself for instance. Would you dare to address such language to Fanny Austin or Mrs. Broadacres, or, in short, to any one but a poor creature who could not possibly resent it?"

The tears came into Annie's eyes at these harsh words, yet she could not but acknowledge their justice. The carriage, however, having been announced just then, all other thoughts were banished in the anticipation of the pleasure to come.

When Annie and Grace arrived, the fine saloons of the Austins

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.—The struggle in Mexico between Juarez and Maximilian, in its relation to the future of the American continent, is not less than secondary to our own civil war. Regarding it as a contest between republican and monarchical principles, we have naturally watched with sympathetic interest the efforts of Juarez to maintain his authority as President of the Republic. The traditional policy of the United States as to foreign interference with the internal affairs of the continent has been cherished by us as essential to national prosperity and peace, and hence we have looked with jealous eyes upon the French invasion of Mexico. But for the burden of rebellion in their own midst, we doubt not that the United States would have long since vindicated the Monroe doctrine by armed force if necessary.

The latest intelligence from Mexico, while pointing to serious complications yet to be adjusted before the restoration of peace, indicates to us that Juarez will be overwhelmed at last by the energetic and superior forces of Maximilian. Within quite a brief period the city of Zacatlan, with its entire garrison, has been captured by the Imperialists; and subsequently the more important city of Oaxaca, with five thousand Juarez troops, surrendered after a short though stubborn siege. The capture of Oaxaca derives its great importance from its geographical position, being the key to the whole Pacific coast, the entire command of which has thus been placed in the hands of Maximilian. With a comparatively small army Juarez has been forced to choose his present position in Chihuahua, one of the most rugged and thinly settled States of Mexico. The southern and central portions of the country are now completely under Imperial sway, and the Liberals, oppressed by discomfiture, with but an imperfect military organization, are left to contest the possession of the barren northern States. They will doubtless fight bravely, even desperately, but, we fear, ineffectually. Recent defeats have already produced great disaffection among the troops of Juarez. If the news is true, many of his followers, some of them trusted officials, have lately deserted his cause and identified themselves with the empire. Rajas and Romero, who had made a brilliant career as partisan leaders, have been overthrown, and, it is reported, put to death under the law against guerrillas. Gen. Diaz, an eminent commander under Juarez, is now a prisoner of war, and has signified his intention to support Maximilian in future. Almost simultaneously with these discomfits of the Liberal party, the Imperial force has been increased by seven thousand troops from Belgium and Austria, while Maximilian, with constant energy, neglects no means to enlist the native Mexicans and the large class of adventurous Americans around him. His armies at present number about fifty thousand men, all finely armed and organized.

Maximilian has lately engrailed a new feature into the policy of his empire, the effect of which we may not clearly discern. It will be remembered that he accepted the throne of Mexico at the earnest solicitation of the Church party, sanctioned by Pius IX., with the understanding that he would immediately revoke the decrees of Juarez by which the Roman Church was forbidden to acquire and possess property, and freedom was given to all forms of religion. The Pope hailed the new Emperor as a stanch defender of "the Faith," devoted to the peculiar interests of the Church, the wealth of which has been confiscated to the State. Contrary, however, to every calculation of the Church party, contrary to the plaintive appeals of Pope and Bishops, Maximilian has just decreed that, while the Empire protects the Catholic as the religion of the State, yet all forms of worship not inconsistent with morality, civilization, and good manners shall have free and ample toleration throughout the empire. To make his repudiation of the Church party unmistakable, he has also decreed the confirmation of the reform laws of Juarez, and the ratification of the sales of Church property. Thus has Maximilian by one bold stroke effected an almost incurable breach between himself and the very party on which it was thought he must chiefly depend for the stability of his throne. He has made implacable enemies of those who promised to be steadfast friends, and he may now expect a bull of excommunication from Pope Pius IX.

We can hardly doubt that Maximilian fully deliberaed his new policy toward the Church before adopting it. We may also conclude that he has been prompted at every step by Napoleon III., whose *protége* he is. The French Emperor can see as far into the future as the wisest modern statesman, and he is resolved to sustain Maximilian throughout this Mexican scheme. The policy of religious freedom and the ratification of the sales of Church property, as decreed under the Republic, evidently have three vital objects in view, the attainment of which will amply compensate for the defection of the Church. The first object is the conciliation of the Juarez, or Liberal party, whose military prospect is waning now; the second is the reconciliation of that large and influential class of capitalists in Mexico who, when the Republic was in power, secured immense interests in confiscated Church property by purchase and donation; the third is the encouragement of American immigration which will be attracted by the guarantee of religious toleration. Maximilian has discovered, no doubt, that the Church party is but a minority of the people, under the control of a selfish, ambitious priesthood, whose power can be thoroughly subverted by combination of the elements contemplated by his present policy. This new phase of the young and struggling empire has been adopted to answer the liberal spirit of the age, and it is likely to produce another revolution in Mexican affairs.—*Loc. Journ.*

From the Washington Republican April 4.
The President at the Front.

President Lincoln, the Commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States, is still at City Point, and will not return to the Capital for three or four days. He retains his headquarters on board of the River Queen.

The shock of battle startled the Presidential party from their quiet repose early on Saturday morning. The attack by the enemy was so sudden, and the distance to the scene of action was so great, that the President and his friends could not reach near enough to the field in season to witness the whole of the battle. They all arrived in time to see its close. The President was accompanied by General Grant and Staff, and was greeted all along the lines with the wildest enthusiasm. He occupied an eminence over-

looking the field as the victors marched off with their prisoners. The Commander-in-Chief was recognized, and the guards, flanking the column of captured Rebels, began to cheer, and like electricity the welcome shout ran down the lines, to the utter amazement of the prisoners who soon learned the cause.

The whole of the Presidential party passed over the field after the battle, and witnessed the grand and awful scene. While contemplating it General Parke, commander of the gallant Ninth Corps, and Staff rode up to report to Gen. Grant. He was the most prominent of the officers, with an atom of pretension or rhetoric, with none of the external signs of energy and intrepidity, making no parade of the immovable purpose, iron nerve, and silent, penetrating intelli-

gence God has put into him, his tranquil greatness is hidden from superficial scrutiny behind a cigar, as President Lincoln's is behind a joke. When anybody tries to coax, cajole, overawe, browbeat, or deceive Lincoln, the President nurses his leg, and is reminded of a story; when any body tries the same game with Grant, the General listens and—smokes. If you try to wheedle out of him his plans for a campaign, he stoutly smokes; if you call him an imbecile and a blunderer, he blandly lights another cigar; if you praise him as the greatest general living, he placidly returns the puff from his regalia; and if you tell him he should run for the presidency, it does not disturb the equanimity with which he inhales the unsubstantial vapor which typifies the politician's promises. While you are wondering what kind of man this creature without a tongue is, you are suddenly electrified with the news of some splendid victory, proving that behind the cigar, and behind the face discharged of all tell-tale expression, is the best brain to plan and the strongest heart to dare among the generals of the Republic. —E. P. Whipple in "Atlantic."

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

PARIS, Friday, March 10, 1865.

The tide of success comes sweeping so fast upon us that we find it difficult to keep pace with it. Europe is fairly "blown-winded" in running after Sherman and his wonderful achievements. So rapid are his operations that we feel ourselves here already hurried away from beyond Charleston before even we have had time to pause and make ourselves masters of the details of that startling event—and are now following the great, shall I say the greatest of American Generals, with breathless interest in his impetuous and eagle-like flight right through the heart of South Carolina. So entirely pre-occupied are we in Paris with American affairs that I can scarcely arrest my pen when I find myself re-writing back to you the narration of the brilliant tidings which have just reached us, and of which all minds are full and all voices speaking. The great triumph which has been accorded to the cause of the Union is, indeed, the theme of every conversation, of every circle of society, whether European or American, and it is most gratifying to hear, on all sides, full justice awarded by such competent judges as French military men to the skillful leaders and gallant armies who have thus won imperishable names for themselves and salvation for their country. The feeling of thankfulness, too, for all this great success is also very profound and universal among Americans in Paris, and is, I am happy to say, untinged by any vindictive spirit. In this respect the policy of wise and almost unbounded leniency which was intimated by President Lincoln in his late interview with the Confederate agents is fully sympathized with and approved of. The general wish is that when peace is once more re-established, the past and its offenses shall be forgotten as soon as possible, and every facility given for healing the internal wounds of America. I trust also that the general joy experienced at home will contribute much towards obliterating sourness of feeling with regard to European nations, and will also calm the irritation and animosity which may have been roused by some parties of their conduct and policy during the war. America can much afford, in the halo of glory and peace which soon promises to surround her, to be at once lenient and generous both to erring brethren at home, and envious detractors abroad.

I have little news to send, either of foreign or internal affairs, which can hope to gain attention amidst the joyful excitement now doubtless prevailing among yourselves. The discussion upon the address has commenced in the Senate by a speech from the old Marquis de Boissy, in which, during three hours, he fully maintained his well-earned reputation and character of the buffoon of the Upper Chamber. There is but one passage in it to which I will draw your attention, and that scarcely in a serious light. The Marquis harangued for more than three hours, *de omnibus rebus at quibusdam aliis*, and of course spoke of Mexico and America.

He said he hoped the war in America would last forever, even to extermination! Otherwise the whole French force in Mexico would be taken prisoners by an army of 500,000 or 600,000 *chenapans*—a French word signifying scamps or blackguards! He persisted in affirming that "everybody in France dreads to hear of peace being restored in America, which would be regarded as a misfortune for France, who would have to spend enormous sums in resisting united America in Mexico." The Marquis went on a long while in this strain, delivering his wild opinions in a wilder language. I beg, however, particularly to state that the whole Senate rose in opposition against him. Every one present "protested" again and again, declaring such language to be "detestable" and "abominable," and the President called upon the short-hand writers to record especially the unanimous expressions of dissent which arose from all parts of the Chamber. I mention the incident, indeed, rather as a specimen of the humorous than as anything deserving of serious attention.

After the War.

It would be as well for the large number of persons who will now occupy themselves more busily than ever before with the consideration of the "terms of reconstruction," to remember the great change which has taken place in the circumstances both of the North and of the South within the last year, and govern themselves accordingly.

The struggle has reached that point that it may be now safely said that it will end, if it has not already ended, in the complete destruction of the military strength of the Confederacy. There will, therefore, be no danger whatever of a speedy renewal of organized attempts to resist the authority of the United States.

The great end and aim of our policy in dealing with the population of the revolted States ought to be the removal of all traces of the struggle from their memory. Nothing that serves to remind them of their defeat, and is not absolutely necessary for the safety of the Government, ought to be retained either in our legislation or our policy. Slavery, which it is generally agreed, was the cause of the war and which, without doubtless, if its existence were protracted, keep alive the old antagonism between the two sections, is, it is admitted on all hands, gone forever. So that, as far as this is concerned, there is no further need of repressive measures.

We hear a great deal every day about the necessity for punishing the Southern leaders, and some persons go so far as to propose the outlawry of everybody in the Confederacy who has held any higher rank in its service than that of Colonel. But it may be laid down, as a rule, dictated not simply by humanity and Christianity, but by sound policy, that no punishments what-

ever ought to be inflicted on anybody, except such as are plainly called for by a prudent regard for our own safety. With those who wish to legislate, or put the existing law in force, for mere purposes of vengeance, it is scarcely worth while to argue. The spectacle of a whole people thirsting for vengeance on a large body of their own countrymen, and seeking it through acts of Congress, is a barbarous and repulsive one, repugnant to the spirit of the age, and hostile to civilization. To suffer anything of the sort to be enacted on American soil in our day, would prove that we had retrograded instead of advanced.

There are a number of persons in the rebellious States, who have been actively engaged both in getting up the insurrection and carrying it on, whose position with regard to it is such as to make it quite certain that they can never settle down again into peaceable citizens of the United States, and would never, if we allowed them to return quietly to their homes, cease to kick against the authority of the Government and intrigue for its overthrow. Against these men the vigorous enforcement of the law is imperatively called for in the interest of social order; but we sincerely trust that the list even of these, will be made as small as possible, and that the rest of the population will be let alone. No penal measures whatever, as regards them, we may feel quite satisfied, will be necessary to prevent the repetition of the attempt of which we are now witnessing the failure. The fullest punishment for their offenses, whatever they may have been, has been already inflicted in the prosecution of this war. There is something paucile in talking of administering further chastisement for a crime which has already caused the slaughter or maiming of two or three hundred thousand of those engaged in it, and the desolation of almost a third of their territory. With what power can we arm either courts or police that will impress the imagination of men and women like those of the South, who have lived through the horrors of the last four years?

And we ought to beware, above all things, of harassing them with the presence of great swarms of officials, most of whom will doubtless, at least for a while, have to be Northerners. For a few years after the war the Southern people will be mortally sensitive to whatever reminds them of their defeat, and those among us who are opposed to all attempts to respect this susceptibility, only show how little they know of human nature. One great aim should be to avoid all unnecessary display of force. We shall be bound to protect the emancipated blacks and Northern or loyal inhabitants, and see that the judgments of United States Courts are carried into execution; but all interference with the ordinary working of local law, and the ordinary management of local affairs, ought to be strenuously guarded against. There are other ways than these which we recommend, of holding conquered territory; but there are no other ways of healing the wounds left by civil war.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Great Battles.

The fate of Richmond was decided not by strategy nor maneuver, but by pluck and persistent fighting. The movement was but a repetition of every attempt of Grant's since he reached the James, and in fact since the course of his march was diverted from the interior to the coast line by the battle of the Wilderness, to-wit: to extend his left so as to flank Lee and seize his communications, but in which on all previous occasions he has been foiled, resulting only in extending his own lines without coming any nearer to those of the enemy.

There has been a striking similarity in the manner and in the fate of all these attempts hitherto. In every one of them the movements of the enemy showed that they were apprised of our intention in advance, and in every instance they struck some flank or gap in our marching columns, and turned the flanking movement into encircling for defense. This movement met similar fortune at the start, the 5th corps and Sheridan having been successively repulsed before they were in supporting distance. But the great difference was that in this instance the movement was persisted in; the flanking columns renewed their advance, drove back the enemy in turn, and by the most obstinate fighting succeeded in really flanking them. That decided the fate of Petersburg and of Richmond. An attack along the whole line, made with spirit and determination, prevented Lee from sending re-enforcements to his right, and he declared himself unable to hold Richmond.

To Sheridan under Grant is due the credit of pushing on this movement to triumph through adversity, which in all the previous cases has suspended the attempt. But the victory which brought such great results was achieved by the stubborn valor of the American soldiers, who kept up the fight for successive days, amid every hardship and privation, undismayed by reverses, and constantly renewing the attack until Lee's army could endure the ever returning blows no longer.

The American mind has become so accustomed to the magnified scale of this war, that it hardly realizes that battles are going on which compare with the greatest in history; and that here, with a field as large as the continent of Europe, we are fighting battles as great as those which absorbed all Europe, and overthrew empires. We are even so used to the slaughter of great battles that the figures which describe it do not make such an impression on our minds as they do in history when they record events of much less magnitude. And we look upon the valor and pluck which keep up the battle day after day, enduring at the same time every privation and hardship, as so much a thing of course in the American soldiers, that we hardly think any extraordinary demonstration called for over the successive displays of these heroic qualities, or over the most brilliant results.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Richmond and the Confederacy.

Now that Richmond is in Federal possession, it may be instructive to read the following from the Richmond Examiner of February 27th. It is very clear that the rebel capital was regarded by the rebel leaders as utterly essential to the success of the Confederacy:

The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of all respect and authority toward the Confederate Government, the disintegration of the army, and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederation. The war would, after that, speedily degenerate into an irregular contest, in which passion would have more to do than purpose, which would have no other object than the mere defense or present safety of those immediately persisting in it. The hope of establishing a Confederacy and

securing its recognition among nations, would be gone forever. The common sense of the country, the instinct of every man and woman in the land, contradicts the idea that any possibility of an independent South would remain after its capital was abandoned, its government set adrift, and its army withdrawn into the solitudes of the interior.

It is idle to pretend that Richmond is of no more importance than Savannah, Atlanta, Mobile, or Norfolk, and that its fall would not be fatal to the Confederacy. If it had not been a vital point, why has so much effort been expended for its reduction and in its defense? It has been the great objective point of the enemy through four successive campaigns. The Confederacy has spared no pains or exertions, no cost of blood or treasure, to make good its defense.

It is the capital of the last of the Border States, commanding the entire portion of Virginia east of the Alleghany, and the most important division of North Carolina. It is situated one hundred and forty miles from the sea, yet large ships can unload from its wharves. The occupation of Richmond in strong force by the enemy would necessarily drive the Confederate armies out of Virginia, and render all Eastern North Carolina untenable; and, once gained by a power having command of the water, it could never, under any contingency, be recovered by the Confederacy.

Each contestant in the war has made Richmond the central object of all its plans and all its exertions. It has become the symbol of the Confederacy. Its loss would be material ruin to the cause, and in a moral point of view, absolutely destructive, crushing the heart and extinguishing the last hope of the country. Our armies would lose the incentive inspired by a great and worthy object of defense. Our military policy would be totally at sea; we should be without an hope or an object; without civil or military organization; without a treasury or a commissariat; without the means of keeping alive a wholesome and active public sentiment; without any of the appliances for supporting a cause depending upon the popular faith and enthusiasm without the emblems of the semblance of nationality.

Death of Gen. Winthrop.

It was, by all accounts, in this hour of victory when the modest and brave General Winthrop, of the 1st Brigade, Ayres, division, was mortally wounded. He was riding along the breastworks, and in the act, as I am assured, of saving a friend's life, was shot through the left lung. He fell at once, and his men, who loved him, gathered around and took him tenderly to the rear, where he died, before the stretcher on which he lay could be deposited beside the meeting house door. On the way from the field to the hospital he wandered in mind, at times, crying out, "Captain Weaver, how is that line?" "Has the attack succeeded?" &c. When he had been resuscitated for a pause, he said: "Doctor, I am done for." His last words were, "Straighten the line!" and he died peacefully. He was a cousin of Major Winthrop, the author of "Cecil Dreeme," and the brother-in-law of Mr. August Belmont. He was twenty-seven years of age. I had talked with him before going into action, as he sat at the side of General Ayres, and was permitted by the guard of honor, to uncover his face and look upon it. He was pale and beautiful marble rather than corpse, and the uniform cut away from his bosom showed how white and fresh was the body, so pulseless now.

General Griffin said to me: "This victory is not worth Winthrop's life." Winthrop went into the service as a simple color-bearer. He died a brevet Brigadier.—*Cor. of N. Y. World.*

A man is the healthiest and happiest when he thinks the least of either health or happiness. To forget an ill is half the battle; it leaves work for the doctor.

Purchasers are invited to examine each piece of property for themselves.

All the property will be sold upon a credit of six or twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, to bear interest from date, and to have the force and effect of sale bonds.

As to all the aforesaid property, except the residence of deceased in Frankfort, I am authorized to give immediate possession to the purchaser upon his executing bond to restore possession of the same in the event the sale is not confirmed by the Court, and pay a reasonable rent for the use of the same. As to the city residence, the purchaser can obtain possession after the confirmation of the sale.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

May 21, 1865.

MARY C. GORE'S HEIRS, DEFENDANTS, } In Equity.

B Y the order of the Franklin Circuit Court,

1865, the same has been referred to me to ascertain

the exact amount of debts paid and to be

paid to him, what distribution has been made of

the slaves set free, and such other matters touch-

ing said estate, as will show the amounts to be

entitled to an interest in said estate and

what will be the interest of each, or each set.

The Executor will make his exhibit and settle-

ment, and parties interested present their proof in

time to enable me to report to the June term,

1865, of said court.

March 24, 1865.

G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.

T. N. LINDSEY, Attorney.

March 28-wm.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE!

<p

THE COMMONWEALTH
FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 11, 1865.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals constraining the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

VICTORY

Surrender of Lee!

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, April 9—9 P. M.
This Department has just received the official report of the surrender this day of General Lee and his army to Lieutenant General Grant, on terms proposed by General Grant. The details will be given as speedily as possible.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Sec. of War.

HEADQ'R'S ARMY'S OF THE UNITED STATES,

April 9—4 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying and the additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen.

April 9, 1865.

GENERAL: I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the order contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieutenant General Grant.

April 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Comdg C. S. A.:

Your note of this day is but this moment (11:50 A. M.) received. In consequence of having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg, I am thus writing about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. A notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully,
Your obed't servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE, April 8, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Comdg. C. S. A.:

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to-wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate, the officers to give their individual parole not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of his command, and the arms, artillery, and public property to be parked or stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, or their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as he observes his parole and the laws in force where he may reside.

Very respectfully,
U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

HEADQ'R'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

April 9, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. A.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your ob'd serv't,
R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,

April 9, 1865, 9:30 P. M.

To Lieutenant General Grant:

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which this day has crowned you and the gallant army under your command. Accept the thanks of this Department and of the Government and of the people. Their reverence and honor have been deserved and will be given to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your command for all time.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[The correspondence alluded to in the above we will give in our next paper. Our boys are too happy to work to-day.]

Glory to God in the Highest.

On yesterday morning the joyful tidings were received of the surrender of Gen. Lee with his entire army. To stop the further effusion of blood and still to shew his desire for peace, Gen. Grant called upon Gen. Lee to give up the contest. Gen. Lee in his answer shews his belief that his surrender would result in peace, and on the terms already offered by Mr. Lincoln. So he has surrendered, his entire army laying down their arms and returning to their homes, under parole not to take up arms again until regularly exchanged.

These news will gladden the hearts of all our people. They are to-day rejoicing at the triumph of their country over those who have attempted her destruction, and at the assurance that the Republic still survives in all her strength and power. They rejoice, too, at the near return of those who have so greatly wronged their native land, to their allegiance, and to their old duties and privileges in the Union. They rejoice at the dawn of peace which, lighting up the darkness that has so long enveloped the land, shows us the Old Union purified by the sprinkling of blood, strengthened by the conflict, and made glorious by the toils and privations and sacrifices which have been endured. Through much tribulation the warring sections of our land are entering into the bonds of unity and peace, and they will never again be broken. The victories of the past week give assurance to this hope and foundation for this great joy.

Amid the happiness of our people, to-day, the hearts of all are filled with gratitude towards Lt. Gen. Grant and his gallant and noble Generals and all the brave soldiers who have won for the nation this great victory. Their calm enduring, their patient suffering, their noble self-sacrifice, their unflinching courage, their heroic deeds, will live in the grateful memory of the Republic as long as the Republic shall live. In its deepest niche is a place for those who have fallen in their country's defence and whose ears are deaf to the cries of triumph which now ring throughout the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A redeemed nation will ever delight to do them honor, for through their blood this glorious redemption is ours—through their death we have life—at their graves stands an angel clothed in white whispering to us of a bright future for our country of unity, peace and love. May eternal peace be theirs who have thus given their lives for ours!

From the beginning of the struggle in which we have been engaged for the past four years, the success of the Union cause has appeared to us a certainty. Yet this trust has not merely been based upon the almost inexhaustible resources of our country both in men and in all the material necessary to carry on a protracted struggle. Nor has it chiefly been based upon this. Our confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Government in its war upon the rebellion, has been founded upon our idea of the mission of our Republic and a belief in the expressed willingness of our Government to receive back and pardon the past, a still more terrible responsibility rests upon them—they will not have peace and the war must be pressed. How far, it is for the rebels to say. Our Government has gone as far as it can go in its proffers of peace and pardon. Now it must fight on—there is no alternative left—till the Confederacy is forced to ask for a cessation of the war with the terms already offered. At any moment they will accept peace, the war will end.

The Army and Navy Journal of the 25th ultimo, contains the whole of the report of Major General Thomas on the Operations of the Army under his command from September 7, 1864, to January 20, 1865. The Journal says of it: "The document is elaborate, soldierly, and interesting. The campaign it rehearses is rounded and complete, its memorable victories beyond possibility of recall by the enemy. It received the hearty commendation of Sherman, as it had previously of the whole country—General Thomas, having finished his great task, now seems more the spectator than the participant of the grand closing scenes of the rebellion. But for being the best officer to whom to assign one-half of the double campaign projected at Atlanta, he would, undoubtedly, now be leading the Confederate Treasury being light, I think I will take it in my valise. Gen. Lee thinks that we have seen the last of this fratricidal war. I hope so. Stephens thinks peace more imminent than ever.

The United States persists in refusing to recognize the confederacy, on my return I shall again urge the arming of the negroes.

Office-seekers are respectfully solicited to cease their importunitings. Fellow-citizens, farewell.

The fall of Richmond has been followed by the rout of Lee's army. There was no intention on either side that Richmond should be evacuated as Savannah, Wilmington and Charleston had been. Gen. Grant proposed the reduction of the rebel Capital, but at the same time also the destruction of the rebel army. So every avenue of escape was guarded. The rebel Government did not propose to forsake their Capital unless they were forced to do so. And they professed to believe that no force could drive them from their stronghold. The necessity of holding Richmond was acknowledged. The Enquirer said, "The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of respect and authority towards the Confederate Government, the disintegration of the army, and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederacy." Such a movement was evidently looked upon as a great disaster. The evacuation then had not commenced when Grant advanced for the capture of the Capital. All the indications around and in the city plainly reveal the fact that the disaster was forced upon Lee, and that it came upon him suddenly and unexpectedly. It was then with a conquered army that Lee fled from before the Federal advance. His flight was marked by a rapid "disintegration of the army," and when again he was brought to bay by General Grant's forces a complete rout was the consequence. His ablest Generals have been captured together with thousands of prisoners and many guns. If the pursuit can be followed up the remnant of the Confederate force will be taken. Thus both the rebel Capital and army have fallen into our hands, or rather have been by main force won from the enemy, while Davis and his Cabinet are scattered and skulking fugitives. In what now can they hope? What pretext remains for persisting in the war on the part of the rebels? They themselves have torn out the corner stone of their structure, and now their Capital and army are gone. The offers of peace made by President Lincoln stand open for their acceptance and the erring States will be welcomed back to their old places and privileges, if only they will give up their rebellion. This war has been forced upon our Government, and its entire responsibility is with the rebellious States. It still it must continue, in view of the hopelessness of their cause and the expressed willingness of our Government to receive back and pardon the past, a still more terrible responsibility rests upon them—they will not have peace and the war must be pressed. How far, it is for the rebels to say. Our Government has gone as far as it can go in its proffers of peace and pardon. Now it must fight on—there is no alternative left—till the Confederacy is forced to ask for a cessation of the war with the terms already offered. At any moment they will accept peace, the war will end.

By the order of the Governor 100 rounds were fired last evening in honor of the surrender of Gen. Lee with his army.

Jeff. Davis' Valedictory Proclamation of April 1st.

WHEREAS, In the course of inhuman Yankee events, the capital of the Confederate States of America no longer affords an eligible and healthy residence for the members of the present Cabinet, not to speak of the Chief Magistrate himself, the Vice-President, and the members of the two congressional bodies, I do therefore, by virtue of the power vested in my two heels, proclaim my intention to travel instantaneously, in company with all the officers of the Confederate States Government, and to take up such agreeable quarters as may yet be granted to me.

To such persons as are in array against the Confederate States of America, I do hereby tender absolute amnesty, on condition that they forthwith desist from annoying our popular population.

Under the circumstances, slavery had better be abolished.

The capital of the Confederacy will henceforward be found "up a stump" on the picturesque banks of the celebrated "Last Ditch."

To the foreign subscribers to the Confederate loan, I return sincere thanks.

Maj. Gen. Grant, U. S. A., will please see that they get their cotton.

All persons having claims against this Government will please present them to A. Lincoln, Richmond, by whom all such accounts will be most cheerfully audited.

It is not altogether improbable that the glorious experiment of slaveholders' confederacy may yet prove a delusion and a snare. I have often thought so. So has Gen. Lee, who has lately been fighting mostly for his last year's salary. The Confederate Treasury being light, I think I will take it in my valise. Gen. Lee thinks that we have seen the last of this fratricidal war. I hope so. Stephens thinks peace more imminent than ever.

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JEFF. DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America.
Died at Richmond, April 1.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 10, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commonwealth:

In your last paper a call was made upon me by "Many Friends" to permit my name to be announced as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the next Legislature of Kentucky. It would be false for me to say that I did not feel gratified that many of my friends in this country have thought me worthy of so important a trust. During my whole life I have never sought any public office, notwithstanding I have been for years past an active canvasser for my friends in almost every political contest which has taken place in this country; and I am led to suppose that this call has been made upon me by friends who have witnessed my zeal for others more than for any peculiar fitness I may possess for the place.

I confess, frankly, that I should feel highly honored by being the Representative of so intelligent a constituency as the people of Franklin county. If, therefore, my friends believe that I can serve them acceptably in the next Legislature, they are at liberty to use my name as a candidate.

W. H. GRAY.

The New York News, the rebel organ of that city, has a letter dated Morehead City, N. C., March 26th, which says that Mr. Grundy, member of the North Carolina Legislature, from Pasquotank county, has just reached his home from Raleigh, for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. He asserts that Johnston's forces, all told, will not number more than one half of Sherman's army, and that the combined armies of Johnston and Lee will not outnumber the joint armies of Sherman and Schofield. He also states that the Legislature openly admit that there is no possible hope for the Confederacy to

succeed, and that that have met, under rebel auspices, for the last time. He thinks that if Johnston makes a stand, it will be at Rolesville, six miles northeast of Raleigh, and that place, though it does not cover Raleigh, is a position of great natural strength. The people from all sections of North Carolina were bringing a great pressure to bear upon the State authorities in favor of immediate return to the Union, which a majority of the Legislature assents to. If Governor Vance can be brought over, who now manifests a disposition to yield, Raleigh is to be surrendered by him to Sherman.

The Rebel Cause Abroad.

A letter by the last steamer says: "The continued disasters to the rebels only serve to throw their friends here into greater despondency. Lugubrious countenances are seen on every side. A good many affect to believe that the rebels are still able to achieve their independence. Their looks, though, belie their words. I have it now in my power to contradict a most mischievous falsehood that has been current here for the last year or two. It has been repeatedly stated here that the Emperor Napoleon has often solicited her Majesty's government to join him in recognizing the Confederacy. A gentleman direct from Paris, who is intimate with the Emperor, assures me that there is not a word of truth in the statement; and I know my informant has a full opportunity of knowing. I have since talked with some well informed politicians on the subject, and they say that the statement of the wish of the Emperor to recognize has never been made by any cabinet minister here. So that bad

news will gladden the hearts of all our people. They are to-day rejoicing at the triumph of their country over those who have attempted her destruction, and at the assurance that the Republic still survives in all her strength and power. They rejoice, too, at the near return of those who have so greatly wronged their native land, to their allegiance, and to their old duties and privileges in the Union. They rejoice at the dawn of peace which, lighting up the darkness that has so long enveloped the land, shows us the Old Union purified by the sprinkling of blood, strengthened by the conflict, and made glorious by the toils and privations and sacrifices which have been endured. Through much tribulation the warring sections of our land are entering into the bonds of unity and peace, and they will never again be broken. The victories of the past week give assurance to this hope and foundation for this great joy.

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G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts held in this city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 8, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.
HARLAN & HARLAN.
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 16, 1863-tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VAN WINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VAN WINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VAN WINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Office—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-tf.

diarrhea
AND
FLUX!
STRICKLAND'S
ANTI-CHELOERA MIXTURE!

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when the preparation of the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cannock has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressed a strong determination to retire from the business and offering very reasonable inducements. J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either to undertake or to sell their trade. Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. E. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 28, 1863-w&t&w1v.

L. WEITZEL. V. BEEBERICH.
WEITZEL & BEEBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, and as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 13, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-34s.

J. R. GRUNDY,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
205 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 20-6m.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the members of the Kentucky Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday, April 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect officers and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the members.

G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.
Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.

March 28—swJel.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Critton, in the city of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

Feb. 29, 1864-w&t&w3m.

Kentucky Central Railroad!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
1865.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL
UNION PRESS.
A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

Two PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

Two PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M.
Leave Nicholasville at 11:40 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

Leave Nicholasville 11:40 A. M. Covington 6:00 P. M.
Lexington 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. train on the I. & C. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM,
Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1865-f

ASSETS.

Par Value. Market Val.

Real Estate unencumbered. \$87,963 18

Cash on hand and in Bank. 72,022 48

Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit. 124,273 40

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds 7 per cent., semi-annual interest. 44,000 44,000 00

Michigan Central R. R. Co., M'tg'age Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest. 10,000 12,000 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds 7 per cent., semi-annual interest. 3,500 4,025 00

Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest. 25,000 20,000 00

Cleveland and Pittsburgh, R. R. [3d M'tg] Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest. 25,000 26,500 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G'Mort) M'tg'age B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest. 25,000 22,500 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort) M'tg'age B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest. 25,000 20,000 00

P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest. 50,000 57,000 00

Buffalo, New York & Erie Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest. 15,000 18,300 00

Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest. 32,000 30,140 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest. 30,000 33,900 00

Conn. River Railroad Co., M'tg'age Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest. 10,000 10,600 00

Little Miami Railroad Co., M'tg'age Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest. 3,000 3,240 00

N. J. R. R. & T. & Co., M'tg'age Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest. 50,000 52,500 00

Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest. 25,000 25,000 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest. 25,000 27,500 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest. 25,000 29,250 00

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest. 50,000 56,000 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest. 35,000 41,420 00

Hartford City Script, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest. 21,000 21,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds, 1883 & 1885, 6 per cent., annual interest. 60,000 65,400 00

New York City Bonds, 6 p'r, quarterly. 75,000 81,750 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest. 196,000 196,000 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest. 182,500 191,625 00

United States [5-20s.] Coupon Bonds 6 per cent., semi-annual interest. 169,000 172,380 00

Connecticut State Script, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest. 200,000 200,000 00

Connecticut State Stock, 6 p'r, semi-annual interest. 30,000 52,500 00

R. I. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest. 50,000 50,000 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 p. cent., semi-annual interest. 100,000 110,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 p. cent., semi-annual interest. 10,000 11,000 00

N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest. 15,000 26,250 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 p. cent., quarterly interest. 31,000 34,720 00

Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 p. cent., semi-annual interest. 76,000 50,920 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg'age Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest. 20,000 21,200 00

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Script, 1863, 1864. 23,410 22,239 50

500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 110,000 00

300 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 30,000 33,600 00

10,700 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 16,050 00

50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Citizens' B'k S'k, Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00

50 Shares Hartford B'k S'k, Stamford, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00

33 Shares Eagle B'k S'k, Providence, I. L., 1,800 1,800 00

20 Shares Revere B'k S'k, Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,600 00

100 Shares First National Bank S'k, Boston, Mass., 10,000 11,500 00

200 Shares B'k S'k of the State Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00

100 Shares Farmers and Mechanics B'k S'k, Phil. Pa., 20,00